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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/480,828	01/10/2000	CHARLES S. TAYLOR	GUID-006CON6	4784
7	590 06/16/2006		EXAM	INER
ALAN W. CA	ANNON	•	HO, U	YEN T
834 SOUTH W	OLFE ROAD			
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3731	

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1) 🔲	Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) 🔲	Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) 🔲	Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
	Paper No(s)/Mail Date .

4) 🔲	Interview Summary (PTO-413)
	Paper No(s)/Mail Date
5) 🔲	Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
e/ 🗀	Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/15/06 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 14, 15, 19-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Chaux (4,852,552). Chaux discloses a device comprising a first arm, second arm, a mechanism comprising a rack bar (8) between arms and crank (16), Chaux disclosed in figure 6, the arm (28) moving away and vertically with respect to the arm (34)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chaux '552 in view of Coker (5,363,841). Although, Chaux does not disclose the first arm including a plurality of fingers, attention is directed to Coker '841 reference which discloses a retractor including blades with fingers. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Chaux's blade by having fingers extending from the blade in order to provide a better gripping characteristic for the blade such that the fingers grasps the tissue and locks/parts the tissue aside.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 14, 15, 18-37 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousnesstype double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-11 of U. S. Patent No. Art Unit: 3731

- 6,746,467. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the application are anticipated by the claimed invention of the patent.
- 8. Claims 14, 15, 18-37 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-39 of U. S. Patent No. 6,602,189. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the application are anticipated by the claimed invention of the patent.
- 9. Claims 14, 15, 18-37 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-87 of U. S. Patent No. 5,944,736. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the application are anticipated by the claimed invention of the patent.
- 10. Claims 14, 15, 18-37 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 of U. S. Patent No. 5,976,171. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the application are anticipated by the claimed invention of the patent.
- 11. Claims 14, 15, 18-37 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-45 of U. S. Patent No. 5,730,757. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably

distinct from each other because the claims of the application are anticipated by the claimed invention of the patent.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to (Jackie) Tan-Uyen T. Ho whose telephone number is 571-272-4696. The examiner can normally be reached on MULTIFLEX Mon. to Sat...

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, ANHTUAN NGUYEN can be reached on 571-272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have guestions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

(Jackie) Tan-Uyen T. Ho

Primary Examiner

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